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the evolution process almost every paragraph of "Development and Evolution" serves to show.

Intelligence is represented as the highest form of the process of "accommodation," for with it comes adaptiveness, educability, and the ability to profit by social tradition.

The book, although bad in form, contains much valuable material. One can but feel that the author might well have taken the trouble to carefully rewrite it in a systematic and logical fashion instead of merely throwing together a lot of fragmentary discussions, without any attempt at the avoidance of repetition. Professor Baldwin evidently likes to make his readers work. R. M. Y.

Biological Laboratory Methods.[1] — According to the author's introduction, *Biological Laboratory Methods* is a book intended to meet a demand "for suitable text-books which will give full and clear instructions concerning the use of the microscope and the other instruments and methods required in these [biological] laboratories." Furthermore, Dr. Mell says, such a book "should begin at the beginning and treat of all matter relating to the subject in simple language . . . ." An examination of Dr. Mell's book reveals an unfortunate discrepancy between aim and achievement. The book begins anywhere but at the beginning, while fullness, clearness and simplicity of language are qualities which are not everywhere evident. In a book of 321 pages intended for "the beginner" in biological work, 44 pages are given to the microscope and 66 pages are devoted to chapters on "Preparation of the Tissue for Mounting," "Imbedding Methods," "Stains, Their Preparation and Use," and "Mounting the Tissue for Preservation," while 84 pages are given to photography and bacteriological methods. A description of Born's reconstruction method and "Methods for the Preservation of Marine Organisms" occur under the heading "Maceration." Essential details, particularly in the description of the microscope, are lacking, while the non-essential is everywhere present to the inevitable confusion of an inexperienced student. Under "Imbedding Methods," directions for imbedding in paraffin having been given (with the warning that "Prolonged heating at any time is injurious to many forms of vegetation"), the student is told that the mass should be "shaped into a rectangular form, so that when placed in the microtome one face of the mass will be square with the knife and the opposite edge parallel with it." With these directions as an example of clearness, the accounts of numerical aperture and polarized light may best be imagined. Students will find the "too voluminous" "works of reference" of Carpenter, Gage and Lee not rendered less useful by the appearance of "Biological Laboratory Methods."

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[1] Mell, P. H. *Biological Laboratory Methods.* New York. Macmillan, 1902. 8vo. xii + 321 pp., 127 figures.

H. W. R.

ZOÖLOGY.

Sexual Dimorphism.— Sexual dimorphism among animals and the evolution of secondary sexual characters form the subject matter of an interesting volume by Cunningham.[1] The author points out the inadequacy of natural selection as an explanation of the very constant characters upon which animal classification is based in that it must be admitted that many of these characters are of no obvious advantage to their possessors. He next turns his attention to secondary sexual characters and claims that here too that special form of selection called by Darwin sexual selection is ineffective because again the differences are not of a kind to afford a basis for the selective process. In his opinion the origin of these characters has been due to Lamarckian factors. It must be admitted that the influence of the environment profoundly changes animals. Those changes that occur at the breeding season are dependent upon the changes of habits characteristic of that period. They consequently form the basis for the evolution of secondary sexual characters. That these changes may be inherited is well known, hence we should not deny that they are examples of the inheritance of acquired characters because we are ignorant of the method by which their inheritance is accomplished. From this standpoint the author reviews a large range of secondary sexual characters from the mammals to the lowest metazoa in which such characters are known. While the line of argument will probably not be convincing to even the milder Weismannians, the wide range of illustrations brought together by the author will afford interesting reading to every zoölogist.

[1] Cunningham, J. T. *Sexual Dimorphism in the Animal Kingdom.* London. Black, 1900. 8vo, xii + 317 pp., figs.